

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

## Twelve Cantua Canyon Cattle-Thieves Under Arrest.

## THE LEADER NOT TAKEN.

## They Were Captured During the Night by Mendota and Fresno Officers.

## IMPRISONED AT HOLLISTER.

## Hi Rapelje, Who Captured Evans and Sontag, Was the Leader of Both Poses.

FRESNO, March 4.—Hi Rapelje, the man who caught Evans and Sontag, returned this afternoon from the Cantua Canyon, where, with the help of the Mendota officers, he captured twelve cattle-thieves.

For a year past the four Ashhurst brothers, who have a large stock range there, have been losing cattle, amounting in all to about a hundred head, and a short time ago livestock and hides bearing their brand were found in a slaughter-house in this city.

Hi Rapelje took hold of the case and discovered that there was an organized band of thieves, a number of whom stole the cattle and drove them part way to this city, where they were met by others of the gang who drove them here and sold them.

Rapelje left on last Thursday and drove night and day until he reached the Cantua Canyon. There he was joined by the Mendota officers, and about dark the party started up the canyon. They were satisfied as to where the thieves lived and went from one house to another until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, rousing each owner and taking him into custody. Twelve in all were captured and the party started on the return.

The most careful guard had to be kept, as the men were desperate and watched every opportunity to make their escape. The men were finally placed in the Hollister Jail.

While returning Rapelje lost his way, and when within ten miles of this city his horse became exhausted and he had to walk to Fresno. The leader of the gang has not been captured, but the officers know his whereabouts.

## BODY FAKERS IN FRESNO.

## Lemmon and Woods Under Bonds for Fraud.

FRESNO, March 4.—R. V. Daggett of Selma, a relative of John Daggett of the San Francisco Mint, has had H. K. Lemmon and G. H. Woods arrested for selling him a manufactured petrification of a human body. Lemmon was found by the officers in Arizona, and Woods was caught at Los Angeles.

In June, 1892, according to Daggett's complaint, Lemmon and Woods persuaded him to buy a half interest in a petrification for \$2250. The complaint says:

Said statue was not on that date, and never was, a petrified body of a human being or of any being, or a petrification at all, but the same is a manufactured or molded statue, and said defendants, at all times, well knew that such representations and pretenses were false and untrue, and that said statue was not a petrified body of anything, and such false representations and pretenses were made by said defendants, knowingly and designedly with intent to receive said amount of said money, and did thereby obtain from and defraud this affiant of said money.

The defendants gave bonds of \$2000 each. The date of their preliminary examination has not been set.

## IDAHO'S SENATORSHIP.

## The Shoup Men Gain Some Ground, but Not Enough.

BOISE, Idaho, March 4.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day was exciting, although there was but a slight change. Sweet's nineteen had agreed to dissolve at 6 o'clock to-night if there was no action. The result was that the Shoup men got the Populists' support. McCarthy, the chairman of the Populist caucus, was won over by a telegram from Senator Pepper urging him to support Sweet.

The ballot resulted: Shoup 20, Sweet 19, Claggett 12. Then came a test of strength on a motion to adjourn. It was carried by the Shoup men by a vote of 27 to 24.

## SAN BERNARDINO DAY.

## Los Angeles Streets Crowded With Visitors to the Citrus Fair.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—It was "La Fiesta and San Bernardino" day at the Citrus Fair and for many hours crowds pressed into Hazard's Pavilion to view the golden exhibit and to listen to the music of Cassessa's band. Many people came from San Bernardino on morning trains and the streets were filled all day long by visitors who found their way to the exhibition hall, where the fair is being held. To-morrow will be set apart as Riverside County day and the indications are that different towns in the county will send in large delegations.

## Fresno Sustains the County Physician.

FRESNO, March 4.—At the meeting of the County Board of Supervisors to-day, a motion was carried by a unanimous vote in favor of the action of Dr. Davidson, County Physician, in refusing to allow Sunday revival services or noisy religious visitations in certain wards of the hospital devoted to the care of consumptives and persons suffering from fever. The board decided that hereafter religious services shall be held in some part of the hospital to be chosen by the County Physician.

## Los Angeles Realty Sale.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—A real estate dealer reports to-day the sale of what is known as the "Fifth-street hotel site," owned by Mrs. Emeline Childs, to O. T. Johnson. During the latter days of the late boom foundations were laid on ground for a monster hotel covering nearly two acres of ground and many thousands of dollars were sunk in the enterprise, which was brought to a sudden stop by a drop in realty values. The foundations have re-

mained ever since, and Mr. Johnson now purchases the site with a view to completing the building.

## BE STATIONED AT SITKA.

## News of Revenue Cutters Received at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 4.—The early sailing of the revenue cutter Corwin for the north from San Francisco has brought a semi-official announcement that the vessel will be stationed at Sitka only until such time as the Bering Sea fleet sails and that the force of vessels this year in the north will be made up only of revenue vessels and without a single warship.

Ever since international patrol of the sea was established England has been derelict in complying with the terms of the agreement, which was that both countries should furnish a like number of vessels to patrol the waters within the protected limits against illegal sealers.

Last year while the United States had eleven vessels in the north doing duty of protection, Great Britain sent one small warship, which spent most of the time anchored at Sitka, while the officers were absent in the interior on hunting expeditions.

This year the fleet will be composed exclusively of revenue vessels, with the cutter Perry, now on her way around from the Atlantic to San Francisco, as the flagship.

## LOS ANGELES CAR LINES.

## There Will Be No Change Made in the Management.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—Superintendent E. P. Clark states that there will be no change in the management of the Consolidated Electric Railway Company, which now controls all of the principal street lines in the city.

A few days ago a committee of the Chicago bondholders was appointed to investigate the affairs of the company, and it was then rumored that a change might be made in the management of the extensive property.

General M. H. Sherman, however, still remains in the position of president of the company, and the prospects are that he will stay there for some time to come. The lines are now on a paying basis, and with a newly constructed track to Pasadena furnishes connection with all parts of the city and suburbs.

## TWO FIRES ON THE COAST.

## MINE NO. 12 AT BLACK DIAMOND, WASHINGTON, IS BURNING.

## A HAY BARN AT SALINAS DESTROYED WITH ITS ENTIRE CONTENTS.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 4.—Fire was discovered this morning in the pump room of No. 12 mine, at Black Diamond, about 1300 feet from the surface, and soon gained such headway as to drive the men out.

The head of the stope has been sealed and steam is being forced into the fire to smother it.

This will take a week or two and meantime 100 men are idle.

SALINAS, March 4.—At 8:30 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the large barn, containing 200 tons of hay, belonging to A. Augustine, the barn and hay being totally destroyed. The total loss is \$2500, with an insurance of \$1125.

## Dry Creek People Want a Bridge.

SANTA ROSA, March 4.—A large delegation of farmers from the Dry Creek region were here to-day trying to get the Board of Supervisors to give them a change of location in the matter of the new bridge to be built over Dry Creek.

The old bridge was six miles north of Healdsburg, and the new one was washed away in the recent floods. The petitioners claim that if the new bridge is built two miles further down the stream it will accommodate hundreds of families where the old bridge did not satisfy a dozen. There is a bitter feeling over the matter and the Supervisors will go up there to-morrow to inspect the country for themselves.

## LOS ANGELES PEOPLE PLEASED.

## Interest of San Franciscans in Their Fiesta Very Gratifying.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—Preparations for the Fiesta are being hurried rapidly along, and when April 19 arrives everything will be in readiness for the week's celebration. Director-General Max Meyberg is much encouraged at the outlook and particularly with the interest San Francisco merchants are taking in the matter.

"It is a sign that the sectional feeling which we have imagined existed between the northern and southern part of the State is wearing away, and that we are all going to work together for the up-building of the State," he said to-day. "The merchants of San Francisco, in a very generous and cordial manner, have signified their willingness and desire to assist us, and with their help there can be no doubt of the success of the coming Fiesta."

## Preacher Missing From Garvanza, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—Rev. R. P. Bukey, the itinerant preacher who disappeared on December 17 from Garvanza, a little town in the interior, has not been heard from since, and his friends are anxiously scouring the country in hopes of discovering a clue to his whereabouts. The preacher left his home to come to this city on the date mentioned and never returned.

## Suspect Murder in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—The police are still searching without success, for a clue that may solve the mystery surrounding the finding of a woman's leg on Saturday in a pile of debris in the rear of a yard on Broadway. The theory that the relic was placed there by medical students has been abandoned, and the detectives are now inclined to believe that murder is behind the strange and ghastly discovery.

## Insane Man in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., March 4.—John Krauser, an aged rancher living twenty miles south of town, yesterday cut his windpipe with a knife and fled into the thick woods. Constable Albert came to town for an insane warrant, and to-night the man was found and brought in to a hospital. He will probably recover.

## Fresno Salaries Reduced.

FRESNO, March 4.—An ordinance was passed at a meeting of the City Trustees to-night reducing the salaries of all but two of the city officers by half.

## INDIANS IN OREGON.

## Suits Are to Be Entered in Their Behalf by Friends.

## FALSE ARRESTS MADE.

## An Agent, Judges of the Indian Courts and Indian Policemen Implicated.

## TO TEST THE INDIAN STATUS.

## Chiefs Will Visit Washington and Demand Moneys Due Them for Sale of Lands.

PENDLETON, Or., March 4.—Attorneys for Indians announce that proceedings will be begun against Agent C. W. Harper, the Judges of the Indian Court and the Indian policemen for false imprisonment in cases in which chiefs and headmen had been arrested and dealt with on the reservation. The proceedings will be for the purpose of determining the judicial status of the Indians as citizens.

A visit to Washington is contemplated by Chiefs No-shirt, Peo and Young Chief Bears regarding the troubles now experienced on the Umatilla Reservation. They will go about March 15 to make a demand for the money realized by the sale of reservation lands, which amounts to \$200,000, and to inquire what disposition has been made by the recent Indian agents here of moneys collected for fines imposed on the Indians by the Indian Judges, amounting to several thousand dollars each year, and to also ask that a restriction in the shape of the red tape in leasing and cultivating Indian lands be relaxed by the department, and the Indians be allowed to make leases and contracts as freely as the whites.

They will also urge that it is unnecessary to pay out the Indians' money for salary agents or other reservation employees, excepting those connected with the schools at the agency. The abolition of all these offices will be asked, and if not granted they will insist that the department send a military officer to act as agent in the place of a civilian.

## SAN JOSE INDICTMENTS.

## The Grand Jury Returned Seven Bills of Felony Charges.

SAN JOSE, March 4.—The Grand Jury made a partial report to-day and filed seven indictments—four against George C. Hughes, two against Elmer E. Shale, and one against M. B. Williams, all for felony. Hughes is the real estate agent and notary who defrauded several people by bogus mortgages and left for South America last year.

Shale got money on forged notes and skipped to Mexico, and Williams appropriated money to his own use which he had collected last fall in the capacity of Deputy Assessor.

The amount was made good to the county, and an effort was made to hush the matter up, but the facts were published at the time.

## RELEASED AT STOCKTON.

## Charles Eldridge, Who Shot George Bools Two Months Ago, Is Free.

STOCKTON, March 4.—Charles Eldridge, the young man who shot George Bools in this city two months ago and who was held to answer to a charge of assault to murder, Bools having recovered, was discharged on habeas corpus proceedings brought in the Superior Court to-day, the point being that in the evidence given the Justices' Court was not sufficient on which to hold the defendant.

Eldridge was very friendly with Bools' wife, from whom the last named had separated, and Bools entered the young man's room and attacked him, the shooting being the result. Mrs. Bools was in the room at the time. While there was not sufficient evidence on which to obtain a conviction Eldridge is censured for the shooting.

## TO BE TRIED AT STOCKTON.

## Bulson and Ward Bound Over on Charges of Bribery.

STOCKTON, March 4.—Dr. Bulson and C. W. Ward, charged with having bribed Supervisor James Brown to vote for certain hospital plans, were before the Superior Court to-day to plead. Their attorneys moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the two defendants testified as witnesses before the Grand Jury. The motion was denied and the defendants pleaded not guilty. The 17th of April was fixed as the day of their trial.

## DIED AT LOS ANGELES.

## Samuel Brown, the Horse Raiser, Succumbed to Lung Trouble.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—Samuel A. Brown Sr. of Kalamazoo, Mich., the well-known horse owner and breeder, died here to-day. He had been suffering for several months with lung trouble, and after having had several hemorrhages, came to Los Angeles a few weeks since for relief. The trouble had, however, progressed too far and he sank steadily until this morning, when a severe hemorrhage carried him off.

## Killed at The Dalles, Oregon.

THE DALLES, Or., March 4.—This afternoon John Hill, a Russian Finn, was instantly killed at Seuffer's fishery. Hill and another laborer were standing under the boom of a steam derrick used in the construction of a fish wheel, when the tenings of the boom broke, letting it fall on the two men. Hill's skull was crushed and the other man was badly injured.

## Barron Will Argue at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, March 4.—Argument in the Barron will contest was resumed to-day by Nicholas Bowden, who was followed by Judge Garber, both for the proponents. Judge Garber will finish his argument in the morning, and D. M. Delmas will then begin the closing argument for contestant.

## Barnes Trial in San Bernardino.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 4.—The trial of Mrs. S. W. Barnes, charged in connection with Tom Salter with attempt to poison her husband was called to-day and a venire of fifty jurors exhausted in selection of

nine jurors to try the case. A new venire of twenty jurors was ordered by the court and the case continued until March 25.

## FOR COUNTY DIVISION.

## A General Bill Which Will Change Future Elections.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—A general county-division bill, which will take future fights for the organization of new counties out of the Legislature, is now almost sure of passage.

All of the advocates for new counties have practically agreed to the amendments, which somewhat limit the chances for new counties. Twenty-three Senators have been secured to favor the passage of the bill and the Assembly will, in all likelihood, agree with the Senate. So, after the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor will probably be called upon to name Commissioners to pass upon the application of the proposed county of Buena Vista, which desires to separate from Tulare of that of Santa Cruz, as the northern half of Santa Barbara desires to be styled, of the proposed county of "Edwell" with Chico as its county seat and the best half of Butte in the territory of the proposed new county, and of Sanol, the rural portion of Alameda County, which may be desirable of setting up a government for itself independent of the now dominant influence of the urban portion of Alameda, included in the three townships, Oakland, Brooklyn and Alameda.

## ARRESTED AT STOCKTON.

## An Ignorant German Used Canceled Stamps, but Was Detected.

STOCKTON, March 4.—Gustav Braunschweiger, who lives on the Cherokee Lane, near this city, has been arrested on the strength of a telegram received from United States Marshal Baldwin. He is charged with using canceled stamps.

To a postal inspector who came here a few days ago to investigate the matter Braunschweiger acknowledged that he had used the canceled stamps, but said he did not know the act was a crime and thought he would continue using them until some one complained. Braunschweiger will be taken to San Francisco for trial. He is a simple German and has a wife.

## LIQUOR MEN UNDER COVER.

## LOBBYISTS ARE ARRANGING TO SLIDE LAWS THROUGH UNOBSERVED.

## AMENDMENT TO THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL THE CHANNEL.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—The most persistent lobby in Sacramento just now is that of the liquor men. G. W. Baker, the Southern Pacific and California Protective Association attorney, is at the head and front of the movement, and Dan T. Cole, the Harbor Commissioner, is his lieutenant.

Quite a number of bills have been introduced ostensibly in the interest of the liquor men, but which the liquor men have had no intention of attempting to pass. They were put up as blinds, against which the opposition could wear out its energy while the real measure which the California Protective Association favors might be quietly advanced to final passage. The idea of the liquor men is to break down municipal control of the traffic and to make it impossible for towns like Pasadena and Riverside to enforce prohibitive ordinances.

A great deal of quiet and it may be effective work is going on. Lobbyists come into each house, and sitting by Senators and Assemblymen, seek to get promises of support; or, if failing in that, ask that nothing be said and that no active opposition be manifested.

The whole scheme is to engraft on the county government bill amendments which will place the regulating of the liquor traffic in the hands of county Boards of Supervisors.

Some quiet day the amendments to the county government bill will be offered, and if the legislators who are opposed to them are not on the alert, the bill will be amended. It will then be too late to rescind such action. The bill is so important that it must be passed, the Governor will have to sign it and the liquor men will go home in triumph.

Section 33 of the county government bill referring to the Board of Supervisors and their powers reads as follows: "To make and enforce within the limits of their county all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations which are not in conflict with general laws."

To this section the liquor men ask that the following be added: "Provided that the provision of this section shall not be so construed as to empower said Boards of Supervisors to prohibit the conducting of any business for which a license has been heretofore authorized under the laws of this State since the adoption of the new constitution of 1879."

This means the virtual recognition by the State of the liquor traffic as a legitimate business, and throws around what has been permitted in communities by suffrage, the legal cloak of acknowledgment.

Section 27 of the county government bill says, referring to the power of Supervisors: "To license, for the purpose of regulation and revenue, all and every kind of business not prohibited by law and transacted and carried on in such counties; all shows, exhibitions and lawful games carried on therein, and to fix the rates of license tax upon such business, shows, exhibitions or games, and provide for the collection of the same by suit or otherwise."

The amendment which the California Protective Association will seek to add to the bill is this: "Provided that such license tax shall be based upon a fair and equitable distribution of the public burden upon all classes of business, without unjust discriminations against any kind or class; and provided further, that spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, when sold in bulk and not to be consumed upon the premises where sold, shall be rated as other merchandise for the purpose of license." This amendment is a body blow at high license.

## Eleven Millions Expenses So Far.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—Governor Budd has been figuring upon the expenses which the present Legislature proposes to foist on the State. He finds that the contingent expenses already signed, the bills before him carrying appropriations and the general appropriation bill as passed by the Senate exceed in the total of expenditures provided \$11,000,000.

## VIEWS ON EXPENSES.

## Budd Proposes to Fulfill All His Campaign Pledges.

## HE WILL USE HIS VETO.

## His Power Did Not Apply to the Contingent Expense Bill for Attaches.

## MANY OF THE SENATORS TALK.

## They All Had Reasons to GIVE for the Extravagant Expenditures Indulged In.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—"I'll stand by my guns." That was the answer Governor Budd made as to what he proposed to do to fulfill his campaign pledges. Governor Budd made economy the keynote of his pre-election speeches. He stated that for good results from the new roads bill, The amount of work accomplished he considered not proportionate to the expenses incurred.

C. M. Belsaw of Antioch also hoped for good results eventually, while deploring the great expense incurred. He looked for especially beneficial results from the county government act and the new fish and game laws.

Reid of Trinity has fought expenses on every turn except on the district fair question. He hopes to see the strong bills get through both houses. He deprecates the expense of running the House, but, of course, lays the blame where it belongs, on the Republican majority.

The Governor intimated to-day that if it been within his power he would have vetoed the contingent expense bills appropriation money for useless attaches. A volume in his office giving the law on the subject was well thumbed and showed index marks that he had studied the legality of a veto. But the law passed in 1891, after enumerating the officers and attaches of the Senate and Assembly, adds a proviso that such other attaches as may be deemed necessary may be appointed. The Senate decided 494 necessary and the House nearly as many, and no discretion was left to the Governor.

The Governor declares that this law should be repealed and that an act should be passed limiting the number of attaches and defining their duties. Senator Withington has introduced such a bill. The Senate can find money to pay useless attaches for work not performed, but when Senator Smith introduced a bill raising the appropriation to pay many of the weekly papers for publishing the constitutional amendments from \$125 to \$180 the Senate promptly voted the amendment down.

This was done to-day. "The Senate can waste money for its own amusement, but when it comes to paying the debts of the State owed to the country press then it cries retrenchment. Can a single Senator point out an instance during the present session where the Senate has curbed its own extravagance? The Legislature went to the devil by one vote in the Assembly to-day."

This is the summary which Senator Withington makes of the legislative record. He referred to the victory of the railroad in politics when the scalpers' bill came up in the lower House.

"There is a strong organization in this State," continued Senator Withington, "which has its influence with the Legislature. It has a power over weak members by threatening local bills. It goes as far as it dares, but there is one thing which prevents resorting to extremities—it is timid and most of the legislators are honest, though some may be weak."

"What do you think of the record of extravagance?" was asked.

"It has been an extravagant session," was the reply. "I saw that there was no hope for economy when Senator Seymour's retrenchment proposition was beaten. There was no use to argue and talk; the Legislature would not retrench. All that remained for me to do was to enter my protest with my vote. I have sought by a bill which I introduced to prevent extravagance in the matter of attaches by succeeding Legislatures, knowing that I was powerless to stop the waste of money this session."

Senator Arms (D.) made a brief comment. "The dominant party has not kept its pledges so far as retrenchment goes," said he. "In a general way he thought the Legislature had not accomplished much. 'It now becomes the duty of the Governor to fulfill the pledges of the Democrats by cutting out all unnecessary appropriations,' concluded Senator Arms."

"Neither party has kept its pledges in the matter of appropriations," said Senator Smith (R.). "Otherwise I think the Legislature has been a fairly good one." Senator Smith was called away by illness in his family on the day that the general appropriation bill came up. He returned much displeased to find that the Senate had loaded the appropriation bill with amendments calling for more expenditures of money. He blamed members of both parties for their extravagance in this respect.

"I think the Legislature has been an improvement on past Legislatures. The trouble has been that the Republicans have had such a big majority that they have had so many more friends to provide for. They do not seem to understand that the agriculturists are laboring under a heavy burden. It would have been better if the Legislature had been more evenly divided. Then the dominant party would have been checked in its tendency to extravagance. There are many excellent conservative men among the Republicans. If there had been nearly as many Democrats as Republicans in each year then these Republicans would have been able to have held their party back from making useless expenditures."

Senator Arms (R.) thinks the Legislature has been a conservative body. Although it has been extravagant in the matter of attaches, the amount so disbursed he regards as a bagatelle in the whole amount. He was surprised to learn that the Senate and its Finance Committee had raised the general appropriation bill half a million dollars beyond the amount it bore when it came from the Senate, but thought it a difficult task to lessen the amounts asked for in any great sum, as there were so many necessary calls for the expenditure of money.

Timothy Guy Phelps thought the most important saving of the present Legislature would come from the repeal of the law allowing State aid to indigents. This he figured at about \$200,000. Next he placed the county government act, the fee

bill, the bill on roads and highways and bill 526, authorizing the Board of Examiners to visit various State institutions, discharge unnecessary officers and equalize all salaries. This last bill he felt sure would be strangled in the Senate. As yet the amount really passed was light. It was especially light, he thought, when compared with the expenses of the session. He called attention to the fact that from 1857 to 1881 there were but twenty-seven attaches for the Assembly. Then all the engrossing was done in writing. Now, he said, there were 150 to do the same work. The extra expense came from unnecessary employes.

Wade of Napa was not enthusiastic over the work accomplished. The files, he thinks, are not in as clean a condition as they were two years ago, while the contingent expenses at the end of sixty days, he was satisfied, would be as much as those of last year's entire session.

E. V. Spencer of Lassen hoped to see a great many important bills passed. The county government and the fee bill would effect a great saving. He also hoped for good results from the new roads bill. The amount of work accomplished he considered not proportionate to the expenses incurred.

C. M. Belsaw of Antioch also hoped for good results eventually, while deploring the great expense incurred. He looked for especially beneficial results from the county government act and the new fish and game laws.

Reid of Trinity has fought expenses on every turn except on the district fair question. He hopes to see the strong bills get through both houses. He deprecates the expense of running the House, but, of course, lays the blame where it belongs, on the Republican majority.

## CUT IN CONFERENCE.

## Many Changes Made in the Figures of Appropriations.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—When the Assembly Committee began to advise with the Senate Committee about the general appropriation bill this afternoon amendments began to drop. Almost every change made in the Senate increased the appropriation. The sums were lowered by the conference in almost every case.

Among the changes agreed were to decrease the contingent expenses of the Senate from \$35,000 to \$12,000 and those of the Assembly from \$40,000 to \$18,000. The Senate cut the Governor's secretary service allowance from \$10,000 to \$5,000. The conference replaced the amount at the former figures. The salary of the elevator attendant is reduced from \$800 to \$500.

The appropriation for armory rents for the National Guard was reduced from \$225,000 to \$185,000. The \$8000 allowed for target practice was not touched.

Heavy cuts were made in the allowances for the different insane asylums. They were as follows: Napa, from \$400,000 to \$374,000; Agnew, from \$270,000 to \$262,000; Mendocino, from \$180,000 to \$130,225.

The \$7000 allowed the San Jose Normal School for books, periodicals and apparatus, was reduced to \$4500. Among the other allowances that are to be reduced are the State's portion of the salaries of the Superior Judges, fixed by the Senate at \$30,000, except to Board of Examiners \$4000 and \$2000 traveling expenses, stationery, etc., of State offices \$20,000, lighting Capitol grounds \$2400, traveling expenses Superintendent of Public Instruction \$2250, State Printing Office \$250,000, for school text-books \$40,000, office of Railroad Commission \$2040, Yosemite Valley \$20,000, Whittier Reform School \$245,000, apparatus for Los Angeles Normal School \$4500, apparatus for Child Normal School \$2500, State Board of Horticulture \$10,400, secretary to same \$4200, clerk to secretary, \$1200, clerk of Quarantine Bureau of same \$4200, Viticulture Commission \$2500, orphans and half orphans \$600,000, and Veterans' Home \$60,000.

That was what settled to-day's fight. When the railroad people found they had forty votes they charged on Laird. Thomas of Nevada, with his oily tongue, and winning smile, showed that the bill in question did not concern the people of Modoc in the least, since they did not have a railroad. Not one in a thousand of them would ever come in contact with a scalped ticket; in fact they were their own scalpers, the coyotes being the sufferers.







## WITH MUSIC, CHEERS AND CATCALLS.

### PASSAGE INTO HISTORY OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CON- GRESS.

### PRESIDING OFFICERS PRAISED

### POLITICS LAID ASIDE IN BOTH HOUSES AND A LOVE FEAST ENJOYED.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At noon to-day, after a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the Capitol were lowered and the Fifty-third Congress had passed into history. In the House the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the House convened at 8 o'clock this morning. The time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk debate on the results to follow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the President to inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn and the other formalities of the end of a Congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best of feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the Speaker which came from the minority was offered to-day by Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the Republican minority.

Wilson of West Virginia responded on behalf of the majority, and Simpson of Kansas, representing the Populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindnesses extended by the Speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Crisp himself addressed the rostrum to return thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the House adjourned, he appointed Culberson of Texas, Hitt of Illinois and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution.

As the Fifty-third Congress came to an end the doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

At 8 o'clock this morning when the House reconvened in its final session after a four-hour recess there were exactly eleven members on the floor. The Speaker was at his post. All looked tired and worn out. In the public gallery opposite the Speaker's gallery lounged a half-dozen belated visitors who had remained there all night, and in the private gallery a solitary female held the fort. She looked bedraggled, but was evidently determined to sit it out. Otherwise the hall was deserted.

Baker (R.) of New Hampshire had the honor of passing the first bill of the final session. It was a bill to pay a claim of Margaret Kennedy, amounting to \$4000. The husband of the beneficiary had been a well-known figure about the Capitol for years. Every morning he was to be found at one of the doors with his pocket full of apples dealing them out to members and appealing for votes for his bill.

Dockery was in the watch tower looking after Uncle Sam's strong box, but he allowed several bills to go through by unanimous consent. One by one the members arrived and the galleries began to fill. At 9 o'clock Chairman Sayers of the Appropriation Committee entered the hall. Although he has been almost constantly at work for forty-eight hours, he was buoyant and of light step, overjoyed that the last appropriation bill had passed.

Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio caused the first flurry by a sharp speech contending that the Republicans were the true friends of bimetalism. The repeal of the Sherman act two years ago, he said, had accomplished less than any other influence to bring about the hoped-for condition of silver we now observe the world over. He predicted great results from the proposed monetary conference.

Grosvenor's speech precipitated quite a stir among the silver men. They all rushed forward and appealed for recognition. Bryan (D.) of Nebraska managed to get the floor and indignantly resented the reflection made by Pence yesterday upon the silver men who favored this conference. He was for free silver, but he believed it was a height for the United States not to join hands with other countries of the world if they were ready and willing to join in the scheme for the remonetization of silver.

Dingley (R.) of Maine agreed with Grosvenor, contending with the European bimetalists that the single attempt of any country—the United States, France or Germany—to open its mints to the free coinage of silver, would swamp it and place it immediately on a silver basis.

Wheeler (R.) of Massachusetts, Wanger (R.) of Pennsylvania and Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas crowded in a few words before the debate was cut off at 10 o'clock by a motion for a recess until 11 o'clock. Simpson made the point of no quorum. Meantime visitors had poured into the galleries until they were packed. On the floor all was confusion. Members chatted and laughed and bid each other good-by. Finally Simpson surrendered and a recess was taken until 11 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock, when the House reconvened, the noise in the galleries and the confusion on the floor ceased. The usual committee, consisting of Catchings of Mississippi, Outwater of Ohio and Reed of Maine, was appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate and inform the President that Congress was ready to adjourn. The Speaker appointed Rusk of Maine, Mendelsohn of Virginia and Coffin of Maryland on the Committee of Accounts, to serve during the recess.

The committee appointed to wait on the President, with Catchings as spokesman, then appeared and informed the Speaker that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

At the conclusion of the love feast, when the resolution complimenting Speaker Crisp was passed and all the nice things said, the end came. The hands of the clock pointed to 12 o'clock. "I now declare the third session of the Fifty-third Congress," said the Speaker, "adjourned without day."

The silver mace was lifted from its malachite pedestal, the flag above the House was lowered, and amid cheers and catcalls from the galleries a rush was made for the doors. But from the press gallery came the sound of music. The newspaper correspondents were singing the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The spectators paused to listen and applaud and then, as the chorus ceased, pushed out and in a few minutes the hall was deserted.

### CLOSING HOURS IN THE SENATE.

Crowded Galleries and the Usual Congratulatory Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At noon to-day the United States Senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third Congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the Vice-President.

The wonted dignity of the Senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hours of a session. The Senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 A. M. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon until their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the Senate and the galleries

were literally packed, the crowds filling the Senate, pushing into the aisles and overflowing in long lines down the corridors and stairways.

Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the two remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Bering Sea were cut off by objections.

A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter that greeted the announcement of Voorhees of the committee to wait on the President that the latter tendered his congratulations to Congress on the close of their labors. Vice-President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words, as he stated the work of the Fifty-third Congress passed into history.

Cockrell, who as chairman of the Appropriations Committee has borne a large part of the burden of the 48 hours of continuous struggle on the appropriation bills, was among the last arrivals. At 9:10, when the Senate proceedings were resumed, the Vice-President announced his signature to the naval appropriation bill. It was the last formality before the taking of the last important measure to the President.

At 9:15 the Vice-President announced his signature to the deficiency bill. This was the last of the appropriation bills, and thus all of the great measures for the carrying on of the Government were either at the executive mansion or on their way there. Little was done, however, except to have been given to the business to conference agencies.

Then the Senators lapsed into inaction, waiting for the concluding hour to arrive. At 10:15 Voorhees offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress, having completed its business, was ready to adjourn. The Vice-President named Voorhees and Sherman as the Senate members of the committee.

Morrill of Vermont here presented a graceful compliment to the Vice-President, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was a loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution.

At 11:40 a joint resolution was passed as to compensation to employees. A messenger dashed away with it in a race to get to the White House and secure the President's signature within twenty minutes.

The thanks of the Senate were expressed in a resolution offered by Manderson for the courtesy and impartiality with which Harris had served as President pro tem of the Senate. Harris then took the chair and returned his thanks for the flattering resolution.

At 12 minutes to 12 o'clock the last enrolled bill was reported to the Senate as signed by the Vice-President, but it seemed impossible to get the executive signature in time. Call vehemently insisted on a final vote on his Florida resolution. Aldrich declared that a special committee, if appointed, will be for a political purpose alone. He moved an amendment that the Committee on Judiciary make the investigation. Call excitedly denounced the statement of Aldrich concerning the political purposes of the inquiry. At this moment Voorhees and Sherman, the Senate committee to wait on the President, appeared at the door and announced that the President had no further communication to make.

The Vice-President announced Senators Cockrell, Davis, Daniel, Gordon, Quay and Sherman as the members of the committee to take part in the dedication of the Chickamauga military park. The Vice-President rose at the clock pointed to two minutes to 12 for a parting word to the Senate. He said:

"Senators, the hour has arrived, fixed by law, for the termination of this Congress. For the courtesy unjustly extended me and the resolutions just adopted my gratitude cannot be measured by words. I would do violence to my feelings if I failed to express my thanks to the officers of this body for the fidelity with which they have discharged their important duties and for their assistance and courtesy to the presiding officer. It only remains to make the official announcement that the Senate stands adjourned without day."

As the last words were spoken by the Vice-President, being timed to conclude at 12, he brought his gavel down sharply and declared the session adjourned. There was no demonstration and no applause. Senators began bidding their adieus. The appearance of the chamber and the weary looks of worn-out Senators were evidence that the end had come.

Why are users of Dr. Price's Baking Powder like Oliver Twist? They like it so well they always cry for more.

## CALIFORNIANS DISGUSTED.

### NOTHING GAINED FOR THE COAST BY THE RECENT CON- GRESS.

### SENATOR WHITE, HOWEVER, SATISFIED WITH THE DEFEAT OF HUNTINGTON'S SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Fifty-third will be remembered in Washington as "The Rump Congress." Everybody is disgusted with it and glad that it is gone. The Pacific Coast delegation is especially displeased because no action was taken on the Nicaragua canal. In the House nothing was done for silver; the Wilson tariff almost paralyzed some of the most important industries of California. The Senate ratified the new Chinese treaty, and not content with all the mischief, in the closing hours knocked out one of the new battle-ships, thereby sorely disappointing Irving M. Scott, as it is not sure by any means that he will get one of the contracts.

English is disgruntled, too, because after repeated efforts he failed to get recognition for Oakland's postoffice bill. The naval bill, as passed, also eliminates \$250,000 for the Hartford, as well as a provision requiring one of the torpedo-boats to be built at Mare Island.

Bowers was knocked out on his bill to provide mountain-stream motive power for Southern California electric lighting.

Caminetti was defeated in his attempt to pass the mineral land classification bill, partly because of the failure of the Nicaragua bill, and Senator Perkins because the Hawaiian cable amendment was defeated.

Senator White also met with a failure to-day in his attempt to have the Commerce Committee of the Senate go to San Pedro and Santa Monica to investigate their respective merits for a deep-water harbor. The Senate refused this, but White says some individual members may go anyhow in May. The only thoroughly contented man in the California delegation is Maguire, who glories over his defeat of Huntington and his lobby.

Senator Perkins left for home to-night. White goes to-morrow. Of the Representatives Bowers left to-day, Geary goes to-morrow, Maguire, English and Caminetti will remain here for several days yet.

Representative Loud and wife remain here for a few days when they go to Massachusetts to spend one month before proceeding to California.

**Increase of the Gold Reserve.**  
WASHINGTON, March 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$180,383,572, gold reserve \$91,686,926.

As staple as sugar and equally if not more useful Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

## WEDDING CHIMES ON FIFTH AVENUE.

### MISS ANNA GOULD BECOMES THE BRIDE OF THE COUNT DE CASTELLANE.

### THEY ARE MARRIED TWICE.

### NEVER HAS GOTHAM'S "HUNDRED" WITNESSED SUCH A SCENE OF ROYAL SPLENDOR.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The marriage of Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould of this city, to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane was solemnized to-day at noon, Archbishop Corrigan officiating, at the residence of her brother, George J. Gould, Sixty-seventh street, and Fifth avenue.

At 11:30 o'clock the relatives and less than 100 intimate friends assembled at the house. The residence was artistically decorated throughout with a profusion of tropical plants, smilax, plumes and maidenhair, and over 20,000 La France roses, lilies of the valley and Japan lilies. The wedding took place on the first or parlor floor, the ceremony being performed in what is known as the East India room



MISS ANNA GOULD.

[From her latest photograph, taken about two weeks ago and drawn for the New York "World."]

in the southwest corner of the mansion. The bridal procession formed in the library, a room of ample dimensions on the second floor immediately over the East India room, where the presents of the bride and groom were afterward exhibited. The guests received the first information of the formation of the bridal party by music issuing from an orchestra concealed in the hall behind a bank of palms and ferns. The number given was the "Largo" of Handel by an orchestra and an organ, and "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin," which was sung by Rosa Sucher, the operatic soprano, to the accompaniment of the string orchestra. This was followed by the bridal march from Lohengrin, and the assembled guests witnessed the bridal procession descending the flower-adorned stairs in the following order:

First came the ushers, Prince del Drago, Raoul Duval, Brockholst Cutting and Howard Gould. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Adelaide Montgomery, Miss Catherine Cameron and Miss Helen Gould. The bride then followed, leaning on the arm of her brother, George J. Gould, her train being carried by her nephews, Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould. They entered the music-room and passed into the East India room, walking slowly up the aisles, which had been made by running parallel white ribbons fastened to bushes of flowering roses. When they reached the dais at the Fifth-avenue end of the room the music stopped. The ushers stood to each side and the bridesmaids stood before the ushers. Here, awaiting the approach of the bride, stood the bridegroom attended by his brother, the Count Jean de Castellane, while on the dais stood Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his ecclesiastical robes. Mr. Gould placed his sister's hand in Count de Castellane's hand and withdrew to the left, where his wife and her two little sons stood.

The ceremony was abridged by the fact that the bride has not, as has been frequently stated, surrendered her own religious faith. When the time came for the bride to have placed upon her finger the wedding ring, she handed her large and beautiful bouquet of lilies of the valley to her sister, Miss Helen Gould, who stood on her immediate right. The "Ave Maria" was sung by Rosa Sucher, stationed at the foot of the stairs in the large hall, her rich glorious voice blending with the strains of the orchestra. After the benediction had been spoken, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was rendered, and the bride received the good wishes of the Archbishop and the two officiating priests, which were followed immediately by those of her sister, Miss Helen Gould, and her brother, the Count, radiant and happy, led his wife into the alcove where, under a showering mass of lilies of the valley, they stood ready to receive the congratulatory of their friends.

Immediately the flowering plants, which had served as posts for the ribbons forming the aisle, were removed, and in a short time after the doors of the dining-room were thrown wide open and a number of small tables were brought into the room and placed about it, where the guests seated themselves to enjoy a delicious breakfast. As all space was essential, the house being of moderate capacity, the orchestra was moved to the gallery on the third floor, and for an hour or more discussed a programme of varied music.

At 2:30 P. M. the bride, attired in her traveling dress, passed through the hall crowded with friends anxious to bid her farewell.

Speculation, which has been rife for

many weeks as to the marriage, has evolved a varied programme of the bride's honeymoon, but the young couple have kept this a close secret and none, not even the immediate family, have a remote idea as to the immediate future movements of Count and Countess de Castellane.

In addition to the immediate relatives of the bride there were present at the ceremony and breakfast about eighty intimate friends of the bride and family, among them being: Sir Roderick and the Misses Cameron, Duncan Cameron, Roy Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rippon, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Turner, Mrs. Mary Turner, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Archibald, Cornelius Bailey, Frederick N. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clewes and Miss Clewes, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harrison, Mrs. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Galloway, Colonel and Mrs. A. K. Haine, Mr. and Mrs. John Furman, General and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, J. Shackford, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mr. Smalley, Prince and Princess Ruspoli, Mrs. Paron Stevens, J. S. Ritchie, Charles Bacon Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northrup, Mrs. W. B. Boyes, Mrs. Pomeroy, J. C. Beresford, Dwight C. Harris, William H. Hamilton, Admiral and Mrs. Erban, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dickerson, Perry Belmont, William Cutting Jr., Miss Maud Bacon, William Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, General and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dyer Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Forest, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. Barry, P. F. Collier, Miss Brodgen, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Shady, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H.

OTHER DECISIONS OF MUCH INTEREST TO THIS COAST ARE RENDERED.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Supreme Court met to-day after a recess of four weeks, with all the Justices, except Mr. Jackson, in attendance. A long list of opinions was disposed of rapidly. Many of them decided cases of great importance. The interesting question whether the conviction of a person by means of a decoy letter is legal was passed upon in the case of one Grimmer, convicted in Missouri for dealing in obscene pictures. He answered a letter from the Postoffice Inspector which resulted in his conviction, and he appealed, complaining against the means by which it was secured. The court held that decoy letters were both morally and legally justifiable.

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## DECOY LETTERS DECLARED LEGAL.

### MORAL AND JUSTIFIABLE IN THE TRAPPING OF BOLD CRIMINALS.

### SUPREME COURT SO SAYS.

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the reorganization of the judiciary has become a law; to amend an act providing for the reorganization of the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States; joint resolution for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the compensation of officials of United States courts; joint resolution to extend the time in which members of the Forty-third Congress may distribute documents; joint resolution calling on the President to take such measures as he may deem necessary to consummate the agreement between the Governments of Spain and the United States for the relief of Antonio Maxima; providing for the salaries of judges and other officers of the United States courts in the Indian Territory; an act for the suppression of lottery traffic through national and interstate commerce and the postal service in the jurisdiction and laws of the United States (this bill is intended to make more fully effective previous lottery suppression legislation); amending section 4965, chapter 3, title 60, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights; the diplomatic and the consular and naval appropriation bills.

The following bills failed to receive the signature of the President and therefore failed to become laws:

To protect the insignia and the name of the Red Cross; to amend an act to provide for the time and place of holding the terms of the United States courts in the State of Washington; to amend an act "authorizing the Texas and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Sulphur River in Arkansas or in Texas"; for the relief of telegraph operators during the war of the Rebellion; to grant to railroad companies to secure right of way, depot grounds, etc.; to grant the Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis Railroad Company the right to build two branch lines and to grant the right of way therefor through the Indian Territory; granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation; to authorize the Auditor of the War Department to audit certain quartermaster vouchers alleged to belong to John Quinn of St. Louis, Mo.; also a number of private bills, being measures either for relief or to grant pensions or to correct military records.

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## ALL ARE FOR FREE SILVER.

### IMPORTANT MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

### THE PEOPLE TO BE ASKED TO DO THEIR OWN NOMINATING IN FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The meeting of members of the American Bimetallic League, which has been in progress here during the past two weeks, will soon issue an address to the American people asking support for a new party having the principal plank of its platform the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and demanding that the money of the country shall be issued by the Government itself.

The address will inaugurate a new feature in American politics by doing away with the old system of nominating conventions, will call upon the people themselves to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency by petition.

It is urged that delegates to nominating conventions do not always represent the views and wishes of the people sending them, and it has been decided that the people in their own name shall name their candidates.

The league has had in conference during the last two weeks leading silver men from twenty-four States and Territories and the decision to ask the voters of the country to lay aside their allegiance to the old parties until the great fight for silver had been won was not arrived at without much deliberation and consultation with the leading silver men in all sections of the country.

An interesting constitutional question was decided in the case of E. S. Emmert against the State of Missouri. The former was an agent or peddler of Singer sewing machines. It was sought to make him pay a peddler's license. He refused, contending that as the machines came from New Jersey, the license was a restriction on the constitutional right of interstate commerce. The court held that being handled as a part of the local and domestic commerce, they were no longer the subject of interstate traffic and were properly subject to the State police regulations.

The Arkansas law of 1887, limiting passenger fares to 3 cents a mile and fixing a penalty of \$300 for each overcharge, was sustained.

In the case of the United States against George H. Pratt and Monroe Salisbury of California, to recover excessive payments made to them for carrying the mails, the action of the court below in dismissing the case was reversed.

The conviction of Harry F. Batchelor, formerly president of the Lockport National Bank of Miles City, Mont., for embezzlement by the Circuit Court for the District of Montana, was reversed on the ground that the indictment was defective. The case of Bannon and Mulkey against the State of Oregon, the plaintiffs having been convicted with twenty-five others of conspiring to bring Chinese laborers into the State contrary to law, was decided.

The chief allegation of plaintiffs in error was that the indictment failed to aver that the act was feloniously done, but the court held this was not good and sustained the lower court in the conviction.

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## ITS TRACES LINGER LONG.

### Why the Grip Is So Much More Feared Than Many Other Diseases That Affect Us.

If the grip would run its course like another disease and then go away, leaving no trace behind, it would still be dangerous enough to justify all the precautions against it. But the evil that grip does lives after it. People who can't digest their food and complain of cold and fever, or of shattered nerves, or are tormented by a persistent cough, say: "I have never been well since I had the grip."

The reason is simple enough. There has been an immense drain of vital force during the battle with the disease, and this loss has never been made good. Thus the weakened body, like a town without fortifications, is open to the enemy. A second attack of grip is, for this reason, more serious than the first. How shall the harmful consequences of the first battle be remedied, and how shall a second siege be prevented? Here is the answer:

"My lungs have been weak for four months after a severe attack of the grip," says Mrs. Hague of Bridgeport, Pa. "Three weeks ago I began using Dr. Price's Pure Malt Whiskey, and I can



Are acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used them for over forty years to cure SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, CONSTIPATION, Torpid Liver, Weak Stomach, Pimples, and purify the blood.

## Crossman's Specific Mixture

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the system.



## THE SENATOR AND THE FLOWER GIRL.

JAMES G. FAIR'S RUMORED INFATUATION FOR A LOS ANGELES BEAUTY.

BOUGHT HER BOUTONNIERES.

HERBERT CLARK, VALET OF THE LATE SENATOR, DISCREDITS MISS GAMBLE'S STORY.

The story from Los Angeles that the late Senator James G. Fair was in love with Miss Gamble, the pretty flower-girl at the Nadeau Hotel, is only another of the many rumors in connection with the life of the multi-millionaire which have never found confirmation or denial. It is a fact, however, that the Senator knew the girl. This much Herbert Clark, who for twelve years served the late Senator as traveling companion, corresponding clerk and valet, admitted to a reporter yesterday.

Mr. Clark has not been out of this city



Herbert Clark, Valet of the Late Senator James G. Fair.  
(From a photograph by Thors.)

late. He furnished himself in evidence yesterday to refute the telegraphic statement from Los Angeles to the effect that he was hunting up evidence to be used by the contestants in the will case to prove that the late miner and capitalist was of unsound mind. Clark is now a junior clerk in the office of the late Senator, who bequeathed him \$20,000, and it is apparently to his interest to stand with the opposition.

She was a young Englishman, a bright, active fellow, easy of manner and pleasing in his address. He was not given to a discussion of the late Senator Fair's rumored infatuation for the Los Angeles flower-girl when seen by a reporter at the Montgomery Hotel office yesterday, but he stated that while the Senator knew the girl he did not think there was any attempt at love-making on his side.

"She was as sweet and pretty as the flowers she sold," said Clark, with a smile, "and most men about the Nadeau found time to exchange the compliments of the hour with her. We never stopped more than a day or two at a time at Los Angeles on our way back and forth to Arizona, where the Senator had large interests. Therefore the meetings with Miss Gamble were few and far between."

"She says that the Senator was in love with her and wanted to marry her. If so, I knew nothing of it, more than that, never saw anything to lead me to believe that the Senator took more than a passing notice of her. He patronized her flower-booth, paid her liberally, as he did everybody, and that was all that I saw pass between them."

Miss Gamble told the southern correspondent that the late Senator was an awfully nice old gentleman; that he paid her \$1 each for her boutonnieres; that he slipped a piece of silver into her hand as she pinned on the flower; that he lounged about her counter and grew very confidential; that he whispered in her ear the pathetic tales of an old man's domestic loneliness; that he finally told her of an aching void in his heart which she alone could fill, and offered her \$10,000 for the service. She declined and thus spoiled the romance.

Herbert Clark said that he had not been to Los Angeles since the death of his late employer and that he had not seen Miss Gamble relative to having her testify in the will contest.

MISS GAMBLE'S DENIAL.

She Says the Senator Was Old Enough to Be Her Grandfather.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—The story regarding a love affair of the late millionaire, James G. Fair, in which Miss Sarah Gamble was mentioned, was, according to the young lady herself, somewhat overdrawn. Miss Gamble is a very handsome young woman still in her teens, and she sells flowers at the Nadeau Hotel, at which Mr. Fair stopped when he visited this city. Miss Gamble said to-day: "Mr. Fair was old enough to be my grandfather. He was like other guests in the house and used to talk to me frequently as he bought flowers, but never said anything about marriage. The idea of old Mr. Fair wanting to marry me would be funny if it was not so serious. Wouldn't it?" And the young miss laughed at the idea.

A DAINTY maid likes a dainty cake. She can always have it by using Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

LEFT FOR THE EAST.

Departure of the Wife and Daughter of Captain Munger.

The wife and daughter of Captain Munger of the revenue-cutter Corwin left for the East last Thursday, on which day the Corwin sailed for Alaska.

The ladies will be missed from society circles, where they have been great favorites during their stay of two years on the coast. Last year Miss Munger, who is a vivacious and charming young lady, was the belle of the Bering Sea fleet. She went north with her father, and was queen of all the festive gatherings at the rendezvous. Her accomplishments and gracious manners won her many friends among the naval officers, and their regrets and good wishes will follow her to Galveston, where she and her mother will spend the summer.

COAST WORK COMPLIMENTED.

High Official Approval of the Olympia.

A copy of the official report of the Naval Board appointed to inspect the United States steamer Olympia was yesterday received by the Union Iron Works and reads as follows:

The board congratulates the department on the addition of the Olympia to the navy of the United States, which with its great fighting power, speed and elegant appearance, is a credit to the navy and American mechanical skill. It is with great pleasure that the board

calls the attention of the department to the excellent work done by the Union Iron Works, their care in all the details of construction, and the clean and finished condition of the vessel. Very respectfully, J. J. Read, captain, U. S. N., senior member; Joseph Taylor, chief engineer, U. S. N., member; F. M. Symonds, lieutenant-commander, U. S. N., member; C. S. Clark, commander, U. S. N., member; F. Gilmore, lieutenant-commander, U. S. N., member; Elliot Snow, assistant naval constructor, U. S. N., member.

Harry George, ensign, U. S. N., recorder. To the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Herbert accepted the report and the ship, and caused copies of the report to be sent to the builders.

Irving M. Scott, with regard to the report, said: "If this does not show that warships can be successfully built in San Francisco I cannot imagine what proof would be considered satisfactory."

WILLIAM KREILING'S ESTATE. It is Valued by Appraisement at \$181,250.

The report of the appraisers of the estate of William Kreiling has been filed in the Probate Court. It shows that the deceased left an estate valued at \$181,250. The property is both personal and real, in the former class being the interest of the deceased in the Tivoli property, and in the latter class the valuable lots in this city.

The total valuation of the Tivoli property, so far as the appraisement sets it forth, is \$7650. This does not, however, include the goodwill of the theater, which the appraisers state they do not value. The item of rent at \$650 a month from September 1, 1893, amounts to \$5000; orchestration, books, scores, librettos, etc., \$1000; bar and bar fixtures, \$750; scenery, properties, etc., \$800; chairs, benches and the fittings of the house, \$1000.

In real estate the principal items are a lot on Guerrero street, near Fifteenth, \$50,000; lot on Glasgow street, near Eddy, \$1000; Kreiling's two-third interest in the firm of F. W. Kreiling & Sons is valued at \$51,000.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Crowds of Ladies Attend O'Brien's Spring Opening.

Yesterday was the first day of J. J. O'Brien & Co.'s spring opening, and to say it was a success conveys but a slight idea of the multitude of ladies that turned out in response to the firm's mammoth half-price announcement in Sunday's CALL. When the writer visited the store in the afternoon the crowd was something enormous and it was difficult to make one's way through the broad aisles, any one of which is equal in area to an ordinary retail store; but all thought of personal discomfort seemed lost sight of by the ladies in their admiration of the limitless wealth of new and beautiful styles that greeted the eye on every side.

And the ladies did not confine themselves to admiration alone, but showed by their liberal purchases that the values as well as the styles were right and that they fully appreciated the advantages of an early choice from the vast assortments displayed.

CAPTAIN CLARKSON OBJECTS.

He Does Not Want Dying Yagrants Sent to Jail.

Coroner Hawkins held three inquests yesterday. In the case of Peter J. Caffrey, the lawyer's clerk whose body was found in the bay, the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. In the case of Joseph Dale, who poisoned himself at the American Exchange saloon the verdict was suicide, and died from opium poisoning was that in the case of James Conlon, who died in the branch County Jail.

Captain P. Clarkson of the jail scored the Police Judges for sending dying yagrants to the old House of Correction. He testified that Clarkson was in a position when he received him a month ago.

THIEVES ON THE SEAWALL.

WAGON-LOADS OF GRAIN STOLEN AND SOLD AT SACRIFICE PRICES.

TWO OF THE RECEIVERS IN PRISON. WARRANTS OUT FOR THE OTHERS.

Grainmen and mill-owners have suffered considerable loss by the depredations of thieves, who have been stealing wagon-loads of grain from the seawall.

Yesterday morning A. F. Hinz of the firm of Hinz & Plageman, proprietors of the Yolo mills, 120 Mission street, swore out warrants in Judge Joachim's court for the arrest of Amos Cole on three charges of grand larceny, and Luigi, John and Philip Cadarella, provision-dealers, 102 Second street, on three charges of receiving stolen goods. The three brothers are in partnership.

Cole works around the seawall, and has been taking advantage of his position to cart away loads of grain and sell it for whatever he could get. The warehouse charges against him arose out of recent stealings. Last Thursday he hired an express wagon and stole two loads of oats, seventy-five sacks altogether, worth \$80. He then took the Cadarella brothers, who in turn disposed of them at considerable profit to different expressmen.

On Friday last Cole stole twenty-five sacks of wheat, worth \$35, and sold them to the Cadarella Bros. for \$1. The Cadarella brothers sold the wheat for \$1. The Del Monte mills on Brannan street, near Second, for \$27.30. The wheat and oats belonged to Hinz & Plageman.

Detectors Dick Coker and Smith arrested John and Philip Cadarella yesterday afternoon and booked them at the City Prison. They have not yet found Luigi or Cole, but expect to have them behind the bars very soon.

The detective said that the Cadarella brothers also bought twelve sacks of corn stolen by Cole from the seawall, which they sold to the Del Monte mills. They are looking for the owner of the corn. They have recovered fifteen sacks of oats stolen from an expressman and expect to be able to recover several more sacks.

WHEN does one grow weary of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder? Not while one is able to enjoy food cooked perfectly.

LETTERS GO ASTRAY.

Press Club Invitations Fail to Reach Their Destination.

The complaints from the Western Addition as to the failure—either accidental or intentional—of mail-carriers to properly attend to their duties appear to be applicable to other portions of the city as well. A few days ago the CALL published the statement of a prominent attorney to the effect that at a social function given by his wife about a hundred of the invitations were never delivered, although properly addressed. The gentleman also mentioned several other instances which had occurred in the same locality of exactly the same nature.

## A PRIVATE OF MILITARY FAME.

CO. B OF THE FIRST WILL FIRE A VOLLEY OVER WILLIAM UNGER'S GRAVE.

ONE OF THE CRACK SHOTS.

HE WAS AN OLD GUARDSMAN WITH A HONOLULU MILITARY RECORD.

The death of William Unger, which occurred at about 1 A. M. yesterday, has removed from the National Guard one of the best known and best liked men among its rank and file.

The deceased was a member of Company B, First Regiment, and was one of the very oldest members in that organization. He joined it over twenty years ago when it was known as the City Guard and has belonged to it ever since with the exception of the period he spent in civil and military life in Honolulu. While he had a wide acquaintance and popularity in the guard through personal qualities that made him socially liked and respected, his reputation rested on his being one of the crack shots in the militia.

This reputation he has upheld in numerous contests and his gold sharpshooters' bars and his other trophies were many. One year he won the second of the three State decorations given yearly after a special contest among officers and privates who attain a certain high percentage. During recent years his company has been one of the four or five crack companies in rifle



William Unger, Formerly Captain of Company B, Honolulu Rifles.  
(From a photograph.)

shooting and he has participated in all its matches, including the big tournament at Sacramento a year or so ago, and the late match with the Carson City Guards. During the last three or four years he kept out of his company contests for special prizes to give the others a better chance, but he would not long survive in the militia work the record of his company is largely due.

The deceased was a carriage-finisher by trade. In 1879 he went to Honolulu and until his return to San Francisco in 1888 he was captain of Company B of the Honolulu Rifles. He was a personal friend of the late King Kalakaua and he was a much bigger man in the military affairs of the little kingdom than his official rank indicated. He was active in the revolution of 1887, when his house was for a season military headquarters. At the time he received from the King a gold medal for producing the best drilled company in the battalion, and when he left a handsome diamond souvenir attested the regard of his associates.

It has not before been known that his military record there led to an invitation from the present republican Government last September to return and assume an important military command. The offer was accepted and his passage arranged for conducting the best drilled company in the battalion, and when he left a handsome diamond souvenir attested the regard of his associates.

Bright's disease, contracted in Honolulu, was the cause of death. The deceased died out of his company during the strike last July and the exposure he endured at Sacramento caused a rapid decline and hastened his death.

Mrs. Unger, who survives him and who is known here as an artist, was married to him in Honolulu. His family is of the Californian one, several members of which have been well known here. A sister, once known as "Kittie" Unger, was an opera singer, and died about two years ago in New York City. His brother, Frank Unger, is now traveling with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gillig.

The funeral will take place to-day from the residence, 1144 Oak street. Company B and a firing squad will attend.

WHERE is there an article of human consumption which for an instant can equal Dr. Price's Baking Powder?

END OF THE LICK TRUST.

FAIR'S DEATH DELAYED IT, BUT ALL IS NOW READY FOR WINDING UP.

WITH A TRANSFER OF SOME MONEY THE TRUST WILL SOON BE NO MORE.

The Lick trustees are at last ready and waiting to disband. In a few weeks at most they will ask the Superior Court to approve their accounts and discharge them. When that is done there will be no Lick trust any more, and after having had one to criticize for nineteen long years the public may feel a slight sense of goneness.

The trust would probably have been dissolved by this time if James G. Fair had not died. Fair bought the Lick House of the trustees for \$1,250,000, giving mortgages for a large part of the price. The trustees were satisfied with the mortgage, and whenever they wanted money they got it of Fair. Just before Fair's death they wanted about \$100,000, which he agreed to let them have. They wanted to hand over to the trustees of the Lick School of Mechanical Arts the balance of their \$540,000, amounting to \$74,500, and then they would have been through with all the money and the Lick trust would have been closed at last.

There is no promise of any formalities or any celebration when the end comes. The three remaining trustees, C. M. Plum, E.

B. Mastick and George Schonewald are none of them just now well enough to enjoy even a hot dog and a glass of beer.

The trust now has on hand \$1000 in cash, a mortgage on the Lick House for \$280,000, a mortgage on William Banning for \$38,348, and smaller mortgages for \$11,000. The trustees also have a mortgage for \$400,000, given by the Academy of Sciences, and one of \$300,000 from the Pioneers, but these represent advances out of the residue which would go to these societies in the end, and these accounts are mere matters of book-keeping.

The trustees are ready to hand over to the Lick Observatory just \$68 16, which is all of the \$700,000 given for the telescope not yet paid out. The trustees of the Lick school have received a mortgage on the Bidwell ranch for \$350,000 and will get \$74,554.87 as soon as possible. Taxes and the costs of final settlement are all else remaining to be paid until the residuary legatees are told to take what is left. This residue will be considerably over \$1,000,000, and will be divided equally between the two societies. One has received in advance \$400,000 and the other \$300,000. It is now figured out that the Pioneers will soon receive \$212,525 and the Academy of Sciences \$91,348.

When James Lick's son was compromised for \$635,000 in 1878 the trustees of the Lick school would have failed to carry out all the legacy by \$500,000. Accumulated interest and increase of values during so many years have provided money for every bequest and left a surplus of over \$1,000,000.

HE KNEW THE CUSTOM.

Smart Trick Played Upon a Saloon-Keeper's Wife.

A smart trick was played upon John Muirhead, proprietor of a saloon under the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead have apartments in the St. Nicholas. It is the custom of the night bartender, after closing up to take a sack containing the night's receipts to their rooms, and the day bartender before opening each morning calls for it.

Yesterday morning there was a knock on the door of Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead's bedroom. She got out of bed, took the sack, which contained \$55, opened the door slightly and handed it out, immediately retreating to bed again.

She was just dozing off to sleep when there was another knock on the bedroom door. "Who's there?" she asked. "It's me," replied the day bartender. "Well, that do you want now?" asked Mrs. Muirhead. "I want the sack," came her unexpected reply. Explanations followed and the trick was discovered.

Some one had become cognizant of the custom and had peddled the bartender. The police were notified, and every effort will be made to discover the perpetrator of the trick.

RAILROAD PRINTED BOOKS.

Business Publications for Gratuitous Distribution Not Free of Duty.

G. W. Black, customs agent of the Grand Trunk Railway lines west of St. Clair Tunnel, imported at Port Huron, Mich., a lot of railroad pamphlets, time-tables, schedules of fares and other advertising matter descriptive of the railroad he represents. The Collector at Port Huron assessed duty at 25 percent under the general term, "Printed matter," as provided in the new tariff.

Mr. Black claims the articles were for free distribution and therefore entitled to entry free of duty under the free list of the tariff as "publications for gratuitous private circulation," and accordingly appealed the case to the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The board has decided against Mr. Black and holds that publications for business concerns, imported by corporations for use of employees, do not fall within the terms of the above provision of the free list.

IT MAY AGAIN BE OPENED.

THE NEW OWNER OF THE MAISON DOREE IS LOOKING AFTER A MANAGER.

HOW MONEY WAS MADE AND LOST IN THE ONCE POPULAR RESORT.

That old haunt of the epicures, the Maison Doree, on Kearny street, may soon be opened again and once more the place behind the counter be occupied by a smiling boniface, instead of the Sheriff's keeper and the representatives of the lawyer who came into ownership on a chattel mortgage.

It all depends on whether the owner of the building can be brought to terms as to rent, and whether the right man can be found to manage the restaurant for Daniel Suter, the owner, who is holding with the Sheriff a sort of dual position.

All the attachments of the creditors have been released, as they had no claim in face of Suter's chattel mortgage, and he is wondering why the Sheriff has a man there, unless it is for the sake of the Sheriff. He says that it cannot be for the sake of the creditors of Luigi Loney, who is out at his house on Buchanan street, besieged by the horde of cooks and waiters who lost their places and some back pay.

Suit will be brought in a few days to oust the Sheriff, some obstructions in the way of technical underbrush is to be cleared away, and then if the rent is arranged and the right man found the Maison Doree will again be a resort of the jeunesse doree.

But all the old-timers say that never will be found again a Bertha Tschurr. It was she who made the old Maison Doree what it was, and she alone of all the proprietors saved a fortune. When her husband died, she was left with a small capital, and she opened the Parisian restaurants. Dinegeon went into stocks in the days when his best patrons were making fortunes in a day during the bonanza excitement, and he lost all, but remained for a time in the restaurant on a salary. Tschurr died, and in time Bertha, now wealthy, chose from her many suitors handsome Flavian Berton, the chef. In eight months she died, leaving him and her two children \$140,000 in equal shares.

Luigi Loney became the proprietor, but the management was not as of old and the Palace and California hotels began to draw away the banquet business. Ludwig and others cut into the catering trade. John Somali opened the Maison Riche and ran it on the same lines as the Maison Doree. Bad times came to Luigi Loney, and now he is a pauper, and a horde of employees clamoring for their pay, which he has not to give them, and he says that they should show him some consideration—these men who lived on the best to be had, and were allowed to do much as they pleased with the Maison Doree.

DOWN FOR REPAIRS.

The Ferryboat Solano Towed From Port Costa by the Rescue.

The ferryboat Solano was towed down from Port Costa yesterday by the tug Rescue and docked at Oakland long wharf for repairs. The vessel has been lying at anchor between Port Costa and Benicia for many years, carrying trains to and fro, and is perhaps one of the best-known craft of her kind in the world.

Last week one set of her engines broke down, and the vessel has been brought here to be thoroughly repaired. How long this work will take is not known. While the vessel is laid up the overland train will travel between the Union and Sacramento valleys from the Suisun and Sacramento valleys will come down by way of Vallejo, there being no vessel on the bay fitted to take the Solano's place.

## THOMAS V. CATOR AND HIS CHILDREN.

HIS NEGLECT OF THEM THE CAUSE OF HIS TROUBLE WITH HERVEY.

A FAMILY SKELETON EXPOSED.

THE WOULD-BE SLAYER'S POLITICAL AMBITION AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Political Thomas V. Cator's attempt to shoot W. B. Hervey last Sunday night has brought to light a family skeleton. Hervey is a music-teacher, residing at 2432 Jackson street. He is the husband of Cator's first wife, who secured a divorce from the politician eight years ago. With Mr. and Mrs. Hervey are three children, the result of Cator's first marriage. These children were the innocent cause of the trouble between the two men.

The argument between Cator and Hervey was over the payment of some bills contracted to maintain and educate the children. Cator went to the Hervey residence Sunday evening at a time when Mr. and Mrs.

Hervey were at the California-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Hervey is director of the chorus choir, of which Mrs. Hervey is a member. Upon the return of Hervey and his wife from the church Cator accused Hervey of being exceedingly antagonistic to him, and soon became very much excited. He drew his revolver and threatened to shoot Hervey, who ran into a rear room, and, being chased by Cator, he ran downstairs and into the street without his hat.

Hervey found Officer Langford, and when the latter went upstairs he heard Cator talking in a loud voice about what he would do.

Langford searched the orator, and as he took the revolver away Cator wept. Sergeant Monahan and Hervey went upstairs to continue the case, but Cator refused to file any charges against him. Hervey was willing to grant the request, but Sergeant Monahan would not acquiesce. He placed Cator under arrest.

Then came the peculiar scene of an intended victim rushing about to get bonds to save his would-be slayer from spending the night in jail. Cator was taken in the patrol wagon to the Police-station, where Hervey accompanied him, and there, Hervey found Clerk O'Brien of Judge Campbell's court and O'Brien accepted the proffered bond. Hervey could find no one to go on the bond with him so he hastened to his own residence, and in a few minutes Mr. and Mrs. Hervey had furnished bail for Cator.

When the case was called in Judge Campbell's court yesterday morning Hervey arose and stated that he did not desire to prosecute Cator. Judge Campbell asked if he had sworn to a complaint. Hervey replied that he had not and that he would not do so.

Cator then said: "Judge, this is simply a matter between two brothers-in-law, business matters. I feel ashamed of what I did, and for the sake of the family I believe the least said is the soonest mended."

Judge Campbell dismissed the case. Cator and Hervey left the courtroom together and Cator promised to settle the bills and to never step inside the Hervey residence again, even to see his children.

The causes which led up to the attempted shooting run back over a period of more than ten years. Cator first became known to fame in Jersey City in 1882, when he received the nomination of the Anti-Monopolists to run for the Assembly. He ran on the Democratic ticket and defeated every one by defeating a strong Republican railroad attorney in a district in which the monopolists were powerful. This secret was explained by a vote which was taken in the Assembly on an important railroad question. Cator voted with the railroad forces. His vote would have carried or defeated the bill.

Two years later Cator was re-elected Assemblyman, running on the Republican ticket. At this time Cator had been seen as a strong advocate of temperance. His wife was pleased with that part of his course until Cator began to go home after dallying with the "rosy god." In 1888 he secured the nomination for the Republican ticket as State Senator, but was defeated. While making his campaign his conduct became obnoxious and his wife left him, taking with her the three children.

For a year or two Cator was unheard of. He was later discovered at Methodist camp meetings, and he led such a blameless life that the friends he had once betrayed believed that he had reformed. They decided to give him a helping hand, and the publicans nominated him in 1888. By political manipulating he secured the endorsement of the Democrats, the Prohibitionists and even of his old-time friends the Anti-Monopolists. But the general public had no faith in Cator's reformation. They put up an independent candidate, and with all his nominations Cator was beaten three to one. He then left Jersey City and went to New York.

From there he came to San Francisco. In the meantime Mrs. Cator No. 1 secured a divorce. She did not want any public trial, so she resorted to a plan agreeable to Cator. She compromised by allowing him to take \$90,000 worth of Jersey City property. He allowed the divorce to go by default. By the terms of the agreement Mrs. Cator was to have the children, but Cator was to contribute to their support. It is his failure to do this which caused the trouble Sunday night. Cator married again shortly after his divorce.

His divorced wife came to this city. She knew how much property he had and how well he could afford to contribute to the support of the children. She watched his political career here, and knowing what expenses she had footed for him in his campaigns in Jersey City, she was patient. She got into politics about as soon as he landed here. He was first known to the public by his Fourth of July oration in 1890. In the fall of that year he ran for Congress in the Fourth District. John T. Cutting was the Republican nominee, Robert Ferral the Democratic, and Cator represented the Reform Democracy and the American party. It was believed Cator ran

in order to take votes from Ferral. The local Democracy did not encourage Cator much, so he became a Populist, and in 1892 announced himself in favor of Maguire for Congress until C. O. Alexander was put up by the Republicans, when Cator switched from Maguire and put a People's party candidate to take votes from Maguire. The plan failed.

In the past campaign Cator hoped that by securing the endorsement of the Populists for United States Senate he might control the balance of power to his own benefit. The plan failed. With the election over, and Cator's chances for replenishing his pocket-book gone, his ex-wife began to press her claims. Hervey, her present husband, also took part in the argument. He remembered how friendly Cator had been at the time of the marriage of Hervey and Mrs. Cator No. 1, as Cator went so far as to attend the wedding. So he believed he might have the right to remind Cator of his obligations. He was mistaken, however, as Cator went to the Hervey residence with a revolver with the intent to punish the importuners.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

Services at Association Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

At the young men's meeting at Association Hall yesterday afternoon Dr. B. G. Northrup of Brooklyn, N. Y., and B. F. Faris of Clinton, Mo., were the speakers. The subject under consideration was the entire consecration of a Christian's life to the service of God, and the gentlemen mentioned occupied their allotted time in explaining how it was to be done. Paul, they might "Whether ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of the Lord Jesus."

A male quartet of considerable excellence furnished the music for the occasion and will do so each Sunday throughout the month. Next Sunday General Howard will occupy the platform.

POVERTY STOPS THE COUNT.

ALLEN'S ATTORNEY SAYS THE EXPENSE IS TOO MUCH FOR HIS CLIENT.

OVER HALF GLYNN'S LEAD ABSORBED IN ABOUT HALF THE PRECINCTS.

The contest of James B. Allen for the position of Mayor nearly flickered out yesterday morning, and unless the contestant finds financial backing by the time court is called to-day, the case will be dropped entirely. Allen has not the money to proceed, as he stated to the court yesterday, and lacking their fees, of course the officials of the recount cannot continue their work.

It was somewhat of a surprise to all concerned when E. S. Salomon, who represents Mr. Allen, addressed the court as soon as it convened, and announced that his client was compelled to withdraw. However much Mr. Allen might wish to continue with the case, counsel said, he could not stand the expense of \$25 a day which it entailed, and he would therefore have to surrender his case. "Victory is almost within our grasp," continued Mr. Salomon, "for already we have gained more than half what is needed to seat Mr. Allen, and there is still nearly half the city to be gone over. I am satisfied that if we push the case to the end the result would be the placing of Mr. Allen in the position which Mr. Glynn now holds."

In speaking as he did Salomon disclaimed any intention of accusing Glynn of complicity in the fraud which he had robbed his client of the office to which he had fairly been elected.

Mr. Burke, who represents Glynn in the contest, expressed himself as being anxious to continue the case, but he said, if there were any more frauds to be unearthed, it was just as much to Glynn's interest to have them unearthed as to the interests of Allen. He did not think, however, that the recount would change the result a particle.







CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES,  
WINTER MEETING,  
BAY DISTRICT TRACK,  
COMMENCING SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1894.  
Races Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Rain  
or Shine.



















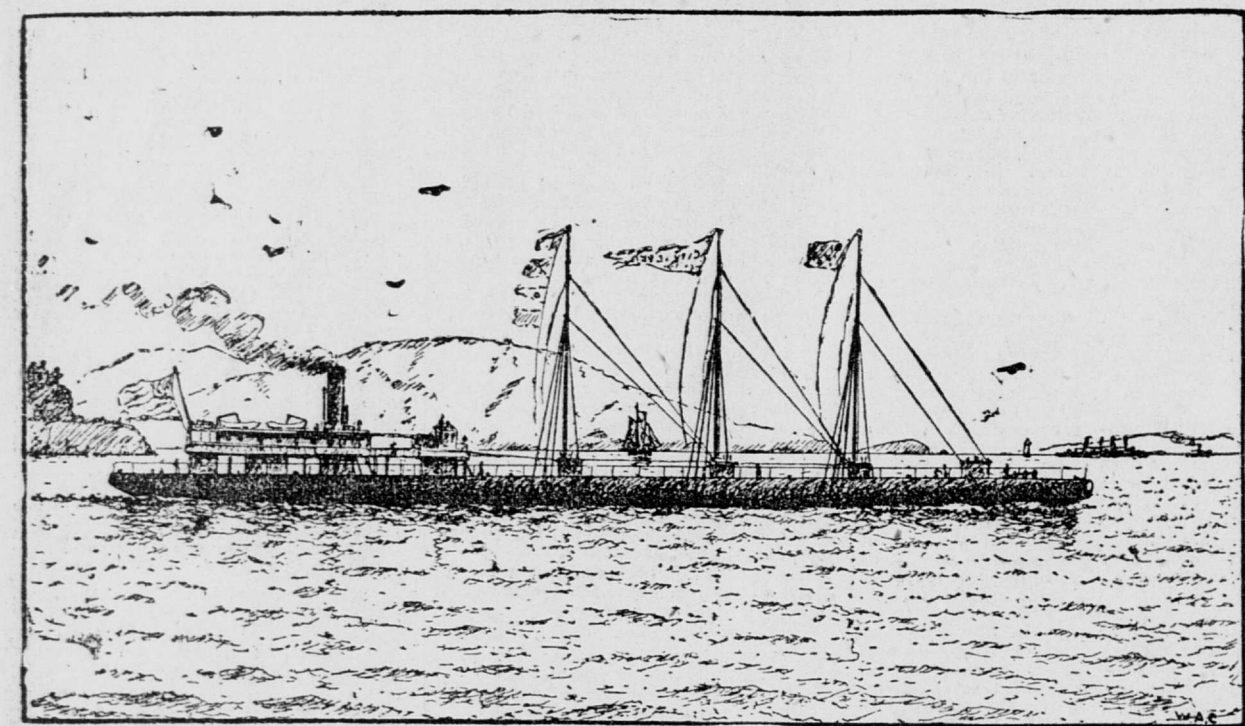
## A COMPETITOR ON COAST TRADE.

THE WHALEBACK CITY OF EVERETT  
ARRIVE FROM PUGET  
SOUND.

CARRIES COAL FROM COMOX.

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL TO THE LOCAL  
LINERS—AN EXPERIMENTAL  
TRIP.

The whaleback steamer City of Everett, of which much has been written since she was launched from the place the name of which she bears, arrived in port yesterday morning with 3800 tons of coal for the Southern Pacific Company. She is a curious specimen of marine architecture, and her arrival brought down great crowds to the waterfront to get a peep at her. She came from Comox, B. C., stopping at Port Townsend to take on board twenty-three passengers. She was eighty-four hours from the former place and sixty-two hours from Port Townsend.



THE WHALEBACK STEAMER.  
[Sketch for the "Call" by W. A. Coulter.]

from Port Townsend. Among the City of Everett's passengers were: Captain Alex MacDougall, inventor of the whaleback and general manager of the American Steel Barge Company of New York; J. B. Crocker, who represents the interests of the Rockefeller on the coast; A. W. Thompson, cashier of the American Steel Barge Company; James Smith, superintendent of the Frontier Iron Works of Detroit, which furnished the vessel's engines; Hugh Calderwood, who superintended the building of the ship; and several prominent citizens of Everett and their families. Messrs. Crocker and Smith were accompanied by their wives.

The vessel came up the harbor flying the blue Peter from her foremast, a pennant with her name strung from the mainmast and her signal flags streaming from the mizzen, while the stars and stripes floated at the peak. The low sullen sound of her siren awoke the echoes in the surrounding hills, and people rushed out from all points wondering what strange craft had invaded the waters. All the ferry-boats saluted the new comer and an enormous crowd gathered at Gray's quarry on Telegraph Hill to witness the welcome accorded to the whaleback. A longshoreman wanted to know what ship that was and a facetious Custom-house official told him that it was a Japanese cruiser come to shell Chinatown. He believed it and spread the tale among the Italian fishermen, and there was great joy on the seawall and clanking of oars and much munching of macaroni thereafter.

Captain Buckman, who is in temporary command of the whaleback, is "shore" captain for the American Steel Barge Company, the owners, builders and operators of all the round-deck craft. He speaks in highest terms of the latest addition to the fleet and says that the trip down was the most pleasant one.

"We have on board 3800 tons of coal," said he, "and we brought down besides thirty-three in the crew twenty-three passengers. Although the vessel is not intended as a passenger-boat, still there was nothing but the greatest satisfaction expressed at the manner in which she behaved. We had a heavy sea, too, on the way down, but she rode through it like a gull. In rough weather we made twelve knots, and for a spurt reached a speed of fourteen and a quarter knots. On the entire trip we averaged about nine knots. Her mean draught is 19 feet 6 inches. Going back to Comox we will put in 1700 tons of water for ballast, and with her coal-bunkers full, will give her a draught of 16 feet, and 13 feet forward."

On the deck are four big turrets, each containing two hoisting engines. The vessel has eight hatches, which open nearly the entire length of the ship, and with her superior hoisting facilities it is estimated that she can be discharged in two days. Her engines are triple expansion and of the most modern designs. Four metallic lifeboats rest on the deck, ready for use at any moment. Steam steering-gear is used, and the appointments all through are most thorough and up to date in every particular.

The coming of the Everett recalls the passing of the whaleback Wetmore. When that unfortunate craft came to the coast about three years ago it was predicted that she would be a revolution in the freight business on the coast. Old mariners shook their heads and said she would not do, and when she went on the rocks in Gos Bay they said: "I told you so." The Everett is not much larger than the Wetmore, being a little over 180 tons net, but she is stronger and especially adapted for the ocean trade. She will form the crucial test for the "coming" vessels and if she succeeds more vessels of her class will be built on the Sound. Like the Wetmore she has a round stern and her bows end in a snout.

"The Everett is an experiment on the coast," said Captain MacDougall, inventor of the whaleback. "The Wetmore was built for the lakes, but if she were properly handled she would have proved the worth of the whaleback. It was not her fault that she went on the rocks. The whalebacks have been severely criticized on the coast, but their critics have been owners of other vessels whose trade the new ships might injure."

The whalebacks have been a success on the lakes and also on the Atlantic, where they have rode through storms which have wrecked vessels of other models. Captain Buckman has been twice through a hurri-

### VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.

A Property-Owner Who Put Down a Plank Sidewalk.

A case of interest to property-owners, being the first of the kind, will be heard by Judge Low in a day or two. Yesterday morning George H. Oulton, a Deputy Superintendent of Streets, swore out a warrant in Judge Low's court for the arrest of Michael Higgins, a property-owner on Glover street, between Jones and Leavenworth, on the charge of "willfully and unlawfully reconstructing and laying down sidewalk which was not reconstructed of the best quality of stone, or artificial stone, flagging or asphaltum, concrete or bituminous rock, said portion of Glover street and sidewalk being within the limits mentioned in section 3 of order No. 1588 of the

## MUST DO THEIR WORK BY DAYLIGHT.

SUPERVISORS STOP THE GRABBING  
OF STREETS DURING THE  
NIGHT.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS' NOTICE

THE CHURCH-STREET RAILROAD  
FRANCHISE HAS NOT YET  
BEEN DECIDED.

The Board of Supervisors have put an end to the grabbing of streets by corporations or any one else capable of such acts during the hours when law-abiding citizens are asleep.

At their meeting yesterday an order was passed to print prohibiting all persons, companies or corporations from commencing work on the public streets under any franchise or privilege until notice is served of their intention so to do at least forty-eight hours before the public streets are torn up or disturbed. Violation of the

\$657,049.06, has brought suit against the bank for that sum. The claims are those of most of the dissatisfied creditors, and run from small amounts up to thousands. For defendant the bank as a corporation is named, while the directors and all the stockholders, from each of whom is demanded a share of the whole sum proportionate to his or her interest in the bank.

### GIRLS AND THE STENTOR.

The Former Make the Audiences at the Academy of Sciences.

One thing notable about the meetings of the Academy of Sciences is the number of young women or girls who attend. The audiences are always composed more than half of women, and the great majority of these might very properly be called girls, and very pretty girls, too.

The men of the audiences attending the lectures are old and gray and bald. The exception to this rule last evening in a rather small audience, however, was just two. It is not certain, therefore, that they came to hear the lecture, if the character of the other part of the audience will be remembered.

But that an audience gathered to hear a lecture on "The Structure and Life History of the Infusoria," as illustrated by the Genus Stentor," should be more than half composed of San Francisco bright and vivacious young women ought not to be lost sight of in the prevailing contention about the "new woman."

The lecturer was Professor H. P. Johnson. He began his address by saying that he had given three years' study to the stentor, a microscopic animal of very low order that is to be found everywhere in still or slowly running water; is transparent, but of varied and beautiful colors, swims by revolving and multiplying by lengthening and dividing itself.

The professor entered into the minute details of his experiments in studying the nucleus of the stentor—how he cut the little thing in slices and subjected the slices to his inquiring microscope and found upon the bodies of the nuclei other nuclei so small that they might be compared to a hazelnut beside a football, and almost impossible, as it might seem, he said, the stentor, the full-grown stentor, might grow from this to a size almost to be seen by the naked eye.

And to all this the young ladies listened with vivid eagerness.

### ONE OF THE BLYTHE FEES.

THE FIRM OF NAPHTALY, FRIED-  
ENRICH & ACKERMAN ARE  
WELL PAID.

THEY ARE AWARDED \$29,500 IN  
PART PAYMENT BY THE  
COURT.

Another big attorneys' fee has been drawn from the ample coffers of the Blythe estate, this time in favor of Naphthaly, Friederich & Ackerman, who represented Mr. Pennie, the then Public Administrator, into whose hands the immense estate was consigned while the litigious factions fought over it. That the labor of the Public Administrator's attorneys must have been long and exceedingly arduous is evident from the fact that

ordinance is made a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not less than sixty nor more than 180 days. The ordinance also provides that the notice must be posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of the board.

The recommendation of the Street Committee that Herman Schussler, the engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company, be requested to attend the meeting of the committee on Thursday, March 7, for the purpose of giving his views regarding specifications for the construction of San Francisco pavements, was accepted by the board.

The board reconsidered its action in awarding the contract to pave Guerrero street from Fourteenth to Fifteenth.

Supervisor Hobbs presented a resolution referring the matter of the defective sewerage of the Hall of Records, complained of by the new City Hall Commissioners, back to the guardians of the new City Hall.

When the resolution instructing the clerk to advertise for bids for the franchise of an electric-road railroad on Church from the intersection with Sixteenth street to Thirteenth street and along that thoroughfare to its intersection with Fillmore street was reached Supervisor Hobbs moved that the matter be referred to the board as a committee of the whole, and his motion was accepted without comment.

A resolution was adopted, in pursuance of a communication from the Board of Health, compelling property-owners in the Richmond district to connect the sewers on their properties with the main sewers as soon as practicable.

Darby Laydon & Co. were granted permission to explode blasts for the purpose of grading and removing rock from private property on Winthrop street, between Lombard and Chestnut. Bonds in the sum of \$20,000 to cover any damages resulting from the explosions were given.

The width of sidewalks in the district south of the park, embracing the section from First to Forty-eighth avenues and from H to W streets inclusive, was fixed at fifteen feet.

The width of sidewalks on Jessie and Stevenson streets, running through Mission block 27, was established at nine feet.

E. L. Christin and W. E. Murphy, property-owners on Hayes street, sent in a communication stating that the contracting firm of Flynn & Tracy had secured the signatures to a contract for street work on Hayes street, between Fillmore and Steiner, by false representation in stating that they had secured the names of a majority of owners on the street.

The petitioners asked that they be relieved from the contract so that they can get the benefit of public competition for the work. Referred to Street Committee.

A communication from the associated creditors of the city and county asking their petition requesting the board to discontinue the holding of a special election for the proposed charter, and which was referred to the Finance and Judiciary Committee by the board, was accepted.

The recommendation of the Street Committee that the name of Stevenson street, from Sycamore to Twenty-first, be changed to Lexington avenue, was accepted.

The Fire Department sent in a communication recommending that \$100 be paid to Hugh Quinn of truck 1, who was injured in a fire on October 1, 1894, and was unable to perform his duties for over two months thereafter. The department also asked the Supervisors to advertise for bids for 500 gates and a like number of bends, to be delivered in lots as required by the department. Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire Department.

The communication of property-owners in the Flint tract, calling attention to damage to the streets by contractors, was referred to the Superintendent of Streets with instructions to investigate, ascertain the amount of damage and those to whom the blame can be laid, so that suits may be begun for the recovery of whatever sum is necessary to place the street in good condition again.

People's Bank Creditors Sue.

The California State Deposit and Trust Company, as assignees of claims against the People's Home Savings Bank to the amount of



CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNI-  
VERSARY OF ROBERT EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.  
[Sketch for a "Call" artist at Metropolitan Temple last night.]

the fee allowed them is \$29,500, with half a promise of \$30,000 more.

The fee is allowed by Judge Coffey, by consent of and upon the suggestion of Florence Blythe Hinckley herself. She is just where the attorneys want her—directed of litigation and willing to compromise. A letter from W. H. Hart to Pennie was submitted in applying for the order, and upon the showing of this letter the order was made. The letter is as follows:

A. C. FROST—DEAR SIR: It is now nearly twelve years since Mr. Blythe died, and Mrs. Hinckley has had but little of the estate. The litigation has been serious and long continued, and she now desires to close up the estate as rapidly as possible.

I have had a conference with Messrs. Naphthaly, Friederich & Ackerman, and they have agreed to consent to final distribution upon their being paid at this time \$29,500, leaving a balance of \$30,000 subject to your appeal in reference to their fee. This is a letter from W. H. Hart to Pennie was submitted in applying for the order, and upon the showing of this letter the order was made. The letter is as follows:

FLORENCE BLYTHE HINCKLEY.

W. H. HART, Attorney and counselor.

GABRIEL, BISHOP & BOLT.

The letter is signed by Mrs. Hinckley herself.

ARE we to have free silver? Brighter than silver or gold is the record made by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

### HINDOO HOSPITALITY.

The Host Cannot Dine in the Same Room With His Guests.

In his private capacity the Hindoo is frequently very hospitably inclined. The fact that he takes one or two guests to dine with him precludes him from being hospitable to others. He is prevented from offering an invitation to dinner—his idea of English hospitality.

This consists in his driving his guests to a hotel and paying for dinner, while he awaits his consumption in another part of the house. It takes some little time to get used to this mode of procedure, but after a while one sees the propriety of accepting the kindness in the spirit which prompts it.—Chambers' Journal.

### AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD.

JUST SO WITH THE TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, CHINAWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE SOLD BY THE GREAT AMERICAN IMP-TRA CO'S STORES.

## WITH MUSIC, SONG AND ELOQUENCE.

ROBERT EMMET'S BIRTHDAY ROY-  
ALLY CELEBRATED BY IRISH  
CITIZENS.

HIS MANY VIRTUES EXTOLLED

AFTER NEARLY A CENTURY THE  
PATRIOT'S MEMORY STILL  
REVERED.

Irish song, Irish music, Irish eloquence and Irish patriotism ran riot at Metropolitan Hall last night. It was the anniversary of Robert Emmet, and the great auditorium was crowded to the doors by those friends of the Knights of the Red Branch who yearly join with them in recalling the memory of the valorous young Irishman. The American and Irish flags, with a life-size picture of the hero whose virtues and whose glories have so often been sung were conspicuous among the decorations.

Emmet was a young person. He flourished during the latter part of the last century and the first of the present. Possessed of all the valor, genius and patriotic impulses of his people, he headed an insurrection against English rule; but the movement was unsuccessful and the daring young liberator was executed.

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Colonel J. C. O'Connor presided and in his opening remarks paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Robert Emmet, who, he said, had led a successful insurrection of an unsuccessful revolt for Irish liberty, would have been regarded as the George Washington of Ireland. He said that there was something about the name of Emmet which appealed to Irish sympathy and affection, and the anniversary would be celebrated until the end of time.

Miss Julia Heffernan played the Irish airs very cleverly and Miss Flossie Coppeners sang "Ashore" in fair voice. The Plymouth male quartet, consisting of Messrs. Coffin, Rice, Wardle and Parent, rendered three delightful selections in their own performance.

Joseph J. Dwyer was the orator of the evening. His address was out of the ordinary. It dealt with the character of Emmet and the influence of his life upon all time, and was superior in point of thought and expression. He said in part:

"Within the last two weeks we celebrated the anniversary of the most illustrious man in the history of all countries, George Washington. To-night we celebrate the anniversary of one of the most distinguished sons of Ireland, Robert Emmet."

Close by, with an exultant grin on his face, stood Manager Colosso of the Hawaiian Hotel. He is Mr. Doyle's rival in trade and his evil genius. He is also Mr. Doyle's creditor to the tune of several months' board. Both of these gentlemen are Japanese scholars and have been Government as interpreters in the courts.

Mr. Doyle is Japanese court interpreter still. Now, when he found himself without a passport—which had been refused on petition of many other creditors—and confronted with an officer of the law, who had a warrant to detain him, Chester A. Doyle, leader of the swell set in Honolulu, turned imploringly to the hotel manager and stood between him and the law.

He spoke, but it was in a language which the amused bystanders could not understand. It was Japanese. Colosso considerably replied in the same musical tongue. Then a lengthy debate, which was illustrated and emphasized with many gestures, inflections and defective. But all of Mr. Doyle's Japanese eloquence was in vain. The hotel manager was obstinate. He would not yield to his debtor's pleading.

Only a few yards away were a number of gentlemen who were ready to leave Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific. The Provisional Government was glad to get rid of them. But not so with Mr. Doyle. The latter knew that some of the exiles owed many debts as well as he. Why should they be let go in peace and he detained, garlanded as he was with flowers ready for the voyage? The mere thought of the apparent injustice, of government's inhumanity to man, angered him beyond control.

In a moment of rage that must have reached 150 degrees Fahrenheit he tore from his person the wealth of flowers of every hue and ground them into the soil of Oahu. He also ground his teeth with rage, the while muttering bitter imprecations against the government. As a timely accompaniment, Mr. Colosso made aggravating remarks in the same language.

Mr. Doyle cast one last, longing glance at the smoking stacks of the steamer and then departed, walking sadly and dejectedly back into the city of Honolulu. When he again turned his eyes seaward the Australia had sailed away.

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### PIONEERS ARE PROGRESSIVE.

They May Adopt the Australian System of Balloting.

An innovation in the procedure of deliberative assemblies will be introduced at the next meeting of the California Pioneers' Society, in the shape of a proposed new by-law which provides for the election of the officers of the society by the so-called "Australian ballot system."

Broadly stated the provisions are: That the society shall receive any list of names for officers proposed by any members of the society up to within ten days of the annual election; these lists shall then be printed the same as our State ballots, and each member shall be allowed to a member and, if the one he desires is not on the list, he may add his name, and so it cannot be used, it shall be returned and another issued in its stead, and, lastly, the California law regarding the manner of voting and counting the ballots shall govern in the matter.

It is expected that the usually quiet proceedings of the society will be enlivened on April 1 by oratory for and against the adoption of a political expedient in the society.

### Mails for Australia.

The J. D. Spreckels & Brothers Company yesterday received advice from New York to the effect that the Australia, bringing the British-Australian mails for dispatch by the steamship Mariposa, arrived in New York March 3 at 4:50 o'clock P. M. The time was forwarded by the New York Central train at 9 P. M. yesterday, and are due here Friday forenoon, the 8th inst. The bag of mail for Mariposa has been set for 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, the 8th.

### THE "HUSTLER" SUSPENDED.

Other Mining Permits Granted by the Debris Commissioners.

The permit for hydraulic mining in the Hustler mine, near Cherokee, Nevada County, was suspended indefinitely by the California Debris Commissioners at their regular meeting yesterday. The reason for

the suspension of the license is a broken dam, which will no longer retain the debris. The mine has two dams connected with its works. There is an interior, or upper dam, which is very small and shallow and not adequate to retain the waste. Below this is a much wider and higher retaining dam, but it is so badly broken as to be entirely useless, and therefore no mining will be permitted in the Hustler.

After the proper notice had been made to the commission permits for hydraulic mining were granted to the Shear mine and the Kate Gray mine, situated near Volcano, Amador County, and to the Fine Gold mine, situated near Vallecita, Calaveras County.

There are many applicants for permits to come up for consideration at the next meeting of the commission as well as protests against the continuing of operations by certain mines, the retaining works of which are said to be defective.

### WHO WERE HIS CELLMATES?

Searching for Particulars of James Vincent's Death.

A most unique search for parties whose identity is unknown by those seeking them is now in progress in this city. A well-known lawyer is conducting it, and he is endeavoring to locate his parties by means of advertising in the personal column of the newspapers.

The persons sought after are not known as to number, but on the 24th of October, 1886, they occupied a cell in the City Prison with one James Vincent, who had been indicted for some offense. On that day Vincent died in the cell, and everything indicated that natural causes brought his demise about.

It appears, though, that there is money coming to Vincent's family in the shape of a pension for a small amount. Small as it is they want it, however. But there is a stumbling block in the way. Unless the exact particulars concerning Vincent's death can be procured the money is not to be had. The attorney thinks that if he could find those who occupied the cell with Vincent when he died there would be little difficulty in determining whether the man died from alcoholism, violence or what. That way is seasonable, and he has for it men who were in Vincent's cell, nearly ten years after his death.

### HIS PASSPORTS REFUSED.

SAD PLIGHT OF CHESTER A. DOYLE, A SOCIAL LEADER OF HONOLULU.

ONCE HE WAS A LIGHT AND LEADER OF OAKLAND SOCIETY SETS.

Chester A. Doyle, erstwhile leader of the four hundred in the trans-hay cities, is in Honolulu yearning for American soil, but he cannot get away.

When the steamer Australia was ready to cast off her moorings and leave on her last trip from Hawaii Mr. Doyle, laden down with floral offerings from the ardent maidens of the isles, was at the wharf, gipsack in hand ready to go aboard and sail for his native land on this side of the Pacific. He had a ticket marked with a berth; he had a little money in his pocket; he had bidden farewell to his friends of both sexes and all colors, and had just stepped on the gangplank to board the Australia when—

A big Hawaiian policeman yanked him back and informed him he could not depart so suddenly and leave all his mourning creditors behind, disconsolate and uncomfortable.

Close by, with an exultant grin on his face, stood Manager Colosso of the Hawaiian Hotel. He is Mr. Doyle's rival in trade and his evil genius. He is also Mr. Doyle's creditor to the tune of several months' board. Both of these gentlemen are Japanese scholars and have been Government as interpreters in the courts.

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### Yale's Skin Food

Removes wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishes the shriveled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and elasticity to the action of the skin. It's perfect.

Beware of substitutes and counterfeits. Yale's Original Skin Food, price \$1.50 and \$3. At all druggists.

MME. M. YALE, Health and complexion specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State street, Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are supplying the Pacific Coast with all my remedies.

## PLENTY OF HARD CASH IN HAND.

MANY VALLEY ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS STILL CONTINUE TO COME IN.

THE PROMOTERS ARE ACTIVE.

A GRAND TOTAL OF \$2,385,400 IN STOCK ALREADY DISPOSED OF.

The promoters' committee of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road held another meeting yesterday and its members reported results in the progress of their efforts to secure additional subscriptions. The committee, when it first began work, had prepared a list of several hundred names, one-third of which were given to the members at the time and from which reports were received yesterday. When these reports had been received the second portion of the list was given out, and next Friday, when these have been heard from, the last of the present batch will be distributed.

There has been subscribed up to yesterday a grand total of \$2,385,400, of which amount \$26,300 was reported yesterday, the new and yet unpublished subscriptions being as follows:

D. H. Baker, \$500; Mrs. M. A. Johnson, \$200; Bonestell & Co., \$500; A. S. Wright, \$500; George Badich, 200; F. M. Zetsche, 500; C. S. McCarthy, \$500; Charles Lyons, \$500; F. Seibeth, \$500; E. W. Burr Jr., \$200; John T. Dowling, \$1000; John T. Dowling (trustee), \$1000; P. Priet, \$500; William H. Birch, \$500; John W. Farren Jr., \$1000; Charles S. Cap, \$500; John M. Manning, \$500; Adolph Roos, \$500; J. W. Danks, \$100; Achilles Roos, \$500; A. Zellerbach & Sons, \$500; M. S. Kosach, \$300; Theresa McVeh, \$300; Dr. Nat. T. Conson, \$500; F. A. Kostitz, \$500; Joseph May, \$500; Edward May, \$500; Thomas Sullivan, \$200; William M. Fitzhugh, \$500; James H. Garratt, \$500; John S. Blich, \$200; J. H. Stein & Co., \$200; O. S. Orlich, \$500; G. A. Rankin, \$500; J. P. Langhorne, \$500; Ceri, Schloss & Co., \$500; A. H. Schuman, \$500; Western Iron Works, \$1000; Minnie L. Seifried, \$500; Joseph G. Geisting, \$500; Mrs. Rosa Vogelz-dorf, \$300; E. M. Morgan, \$500; E. B. Young, \$500; J. C. Siegfried, \$1000; C. B. Jennings, \$500; Mansfield Lovell,